Data Supplement—Economic Performance Assessment: Malawi

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List of Indicators

OVERVIEW OF THE ECONOMY

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Notes: Level I = primary performance indicators, Level II = supporting diagnostic indicators

      MDG = Millennium Development Goal indicator

      MCA = Millennium Challenge Account indicator

      EcGov = Major indicators of *Economic Governance*, which is defined in USAID's *Strategic Management Interim Guidance* to include "microeconomic and macroeconomic policy and institutional frameworks and operations for economic stability, efficiency, and growth." The term therefore encompasses indicators of fiscal and monetary management, trade and exchange rate policy, legal and regulatory systems affecting the business environment, infrastructure quality, and budget allocations.

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PRO-POOR GROWTH ENVIRONMENT

HEALTH	Level	MDG/MCC /EcGov	CAS Indicator Code
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Maternal mortality rate	I	MDG	31P3
Access to improved sanitation	II	MDG	31S1
Access to improved water source	II	MDG	31S2
Births attended by skilled health personnel	II	MDG	31S3
Child immunization rate	II		31S4
Prevalence of child malnutrition (weight for age)	II		31S5
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Crop production index	II		34S2
Livestock production index	II		34S3

Malawi Indicator List and Full Dataset [1]

				Growth Performance			
	Per capita GDP, in purchasing power parity Dollars	Per capita GDP, in current U.S. Dollars	Real GDP growth	Growth of labor productivity	Investment productivity - incremental capital-output ratio (ICOR)	Gross fixed investment in GDP, in current prices	Share of gross fixed private investment in GDP, in current prices
Indicator Number	**11P1**	**11P2**	**11P3**	**11S1**	**11S2**	**11S3**	**11S4**
Malawi Data							
Latest Year (T)	*2004*	*2004*	*2003*	*2002*	*Average*	*2002*	
Value Year T	643.0	165.0	4.4	0.0	9.5	9.5	.
Value Year T-1	616.2	156.9	1.9	-5.9	.	11.3	.
Value Year T-2	581.5	175.0	-4.1	-1.7	.	12.5	.
Value Year T-3	576.3	160.4	1.6	1.1	.	12.8	.
Value Year T-4	600.0	165.5	3.0	0.4	.	11.1	.
Average Value, 5 year	603.4	164.6	1.4	-1.2	.	11.4	.
Growth Trend	2.1	-0.3	.	.	.	-4.2	.
Benchmark Data							
Regression Benchmark	.	.	4.6	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	.	.	3.3	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	.	.	6.0	.	.	.	.
Latest Year Uganda	*2004*	*2004*	*2002*	*2002*	*Average*	*2002*	*2001*
Uganda Value Latest Year	1,442.3	287.2	6.7	3.9	3.2	21.3	9.7
Latest Year Mozambique	*2004*	*2004*	*2002*	*2002*	*Average*	*2002*	.
Mozambique Value Latest Year	1,279.7	277.8	7.7	5.1	4.3	44.7	.
Low Income Sub-Saharan Africa Avg	1,698.6	532.6	3.3	0.6	5.3	20.2	10.2
Low Income Avg.	1,763.8	513.1	3.3	0.6	5.7	20.4	15.3
High Five Avg.	41,479.6	50,878.2	14.0	11.4	.	46.6	7.4
Low Five Avg.	633.2	121.1	-12.5	-14.8	.	6.9	.

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Malawi Indicator List and Full Dataset [1]

					Poverty and Inequality				
	Human poverty index	Income share held by poorest 20%	Population living on less than $1 PPP per day, % population	Poverty headcount, by national poverty line	PRSP Status	Population below minimum dietary energy consumption	Poverty gap at $1 PPP a day
Indicator Number	**12P1**	**12P2**	**12P3**	**12P4**	**12P5**	**12S1**	**12S2**
Malawi Data							
Latest Year (T)	*2004*	*1997*	*1997*	*1997*	.	*2001*	*1997*
Value Year T	46.8	4.9	41.7	65.3	Yes	33.0	14.8
Value Year T-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Value Year T-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Value Year T-3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Value Year T-4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Average Value, 5 year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Growth Trend	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Benchmark Data							
Regression Benchmark	49.7	5.8	45.0	56.3	.	.	.
Lower Bound	44.0	5.0	36.8	46.3	.	.	.
Upper Bound	55.3	6.7	53.1	66.2	.	.	.
Latest Year Uganda	*2004*	*1999*	*1997*	.	.	*2001*	.
Uganda Value Latest Year	36.4	8.8	86.0	44.0	Yes	19.0	44.8
Latest Year Mozambique	*2004*	.	.	.	.	*2001*	.
Mozambique Value Latest Year	49.8	.	37.9	69.0	Yes	53.0	12.0
Low Income Sub-Saharan Africa Avg	44.3	5.4	26.1	38.0	.	32.5	6.6
Low Income Avg.	41.5	6.6	21.6	39.3	.	31.7	6.8
High Five Avg.	58.7	.	21.8	47.7	.	66.0	6.5
Low Five Avg.	3.9	.	2.7	26.7	.	0.8	0.7

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Malawi Indicator List and Full Dataset [1]

	Economic Structure					
	Labor force employment in agriculture, % total employment	**Labor force employment in industry, % total employment**	**Labor force employment in services, % total employment**	**Output structure (agriculture, value added, % GDP)**	**Output structure (industry, value added, % GDP)**	**Output structure (services, etc., value added, % GDP)**
Indicator Number	**13P1a**	**13P1b**	**13P1c**	**13P2a**	**13P2b**	**13P2c**
Malawi Data						
Latest Year (T)	2003	.	.	2002	2002	2002
Value Year T	90.0	.	.	36.5	14.8	48.7
Value Year T-1	.	.	.	36.2	16.3	47.5
Value Year T-2	.	.	.	36.9	17.4	45.7
Value Year T-3	.	.	.	35.4	17.9	46.7
Value Year T-4	.	.	.	33.5	18.4	48.1
Average Value, 5 year	.	.	.	35.7	17.0	47.3
Growth Trend	.	.	.	2.0	-5.1	0.4
Benchmark Data						
Regression Benchmark	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	.	.	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	.	.	.	.	.	.
Latest Year Uganda	.	.	.	2002	2002	2002
Uganda Value Latest Year	.	.	.	31.6	22.0	46.4
Latest Year Mozambique	.	.	.	2002	2002	2002
Mozambique Value Latest Year	.	.	.	23.5	34.0	42.5
Low Income Sub-Saharan Africa Avg	.	19.6	62.0	31.7	25.7	42.5
Low Income Avg.	.	14.5	38.7	30.9	26.4	42.7
High Five Avg.	52.9	37.1	76.9	56.0	64.5	80.5
Low Five Avg.	0.3	11.8	31.5	0.6	11.9	18.0

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Malawi Indicator List and Full Dataset [1]

	Demography and Environment						Gender		
	Adult literacy rate	Age dependency rate	Environmental sustainability index	Population size and growth (size in millions)	Population size and growth (growth)	Urbanization rate	Ratio of male to female adult literacy rate	Ratio of male to female gross enrollment rate, all levels	Ratio of male to female life expectancy at birth
Indicator Number	**14P1**	**14P2**	**14P3**	**14P4a**	**14P4b**	**14P5**	**15P1**	**15P2**	**15P3**
Malawi Data									
Latest Year (T)	2002	2002	2005	2002	2002	2002	2002	.	2002
Value Year T	61.8	0.91	49.3	10.7	2.0	15.5	1.60	.	0.98
Value Year T-1	61.0	0.93	.	10.5	2.1	15.1	.	.	.
Value Year T-2	60.1	0.94	.	10.3	2.1	14.7	.	.	.
Value Year T-3	59.3	0.95	.	10.1	2.1	14.4	.	.	.
Value Year T-4	58.5	0.95	.	9.9	2.2	14.0	.	.	.
Average Value, 5 year	60.1	0.94	.	10.3	2.1	14.7	.	.	.
Growth Trend	1.4	-1.00	.	2.1	.	2.4	.	.	.
Benchmark Data									
Regression Benchmark	.	.	45.5	.	.	23.2	.	.	.
Lower Bound	.	.	41.8	.	.	14.0	.	.	.
Upper Bound	.	.	49.2	.	.	32.5	.	.	.
Latest Year Uganda	2002	2002	2005	2002	2002	2002	2002	.	2002
Uganda Value Latest Year	68.9	1.02	51.3	24.6	2.8	14.9	1.30	.	0.97
Latest Year Mozambique	2002	2002	2005	2002	2002	2002	2002	.	2002
Mozambique Value Latest Year	46.5	0.84	44.8	18.4	2.0	34.3	2.00	.	0.92
Low Income Sub-Saharan Africa Avg	56.8	0.87	47.0	16.3	.	34.3	1.50	.	0.95
Low Income Avg.	59.3	0.69	46.1	37.2	.	32.5	1.50	.	0.95
High Five Avg.	99.6	1.05	72.6	600.7	.	100.0	2.40	.	1.01
Low Five Avg.	35.7	0.39	32.6	0.3	.	8.8	0.90	.	0.85

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Malawi Indicator List and Full Dataset [1]

Fiscal and Monetary Policy

	Government expenditure, % GDP	Government revenue, % GDP	Growth in the money supply	Inflation rate	Overall government budget balance, inlcuding grants, % GDP	Composition of government expenditure (wages and salaries)	Composition of government expenditure (interest payments)	Composition of government expenditure (goods and services)	Composition of government expenditure (subsidies and other current transfers)
Indicator Number	**21P1**	**21P2**	**21P3**	**21P4**	**21P5**	**21S1a**	**21S1b**	**21S1c**	**21S1d**
Malawi Data									
Latest Year (T)	2003	2003	2003	2004	2003	.	.	.	.
Value Year T	42.4	22.8	29.3	19.9	-8.5	6.9	10.0	10.2	4.3
Value Year T-1	37.8	19.8	25.2	9.6	-11.0	7.1	6.6	11.8	4.7
Value Year T-2	32.1	17.5	21.2	14.9	-7.2	6.5	5.0	7.8	4.5
Value Year T-3	32.0	18.1	41.6	27.2	-5.4	5.1	4.4	7.0	4.9
Value Year T-4	29.5	17.4	26.6	29.6	-5.3	4.7	3.7	7.8	3.1
Average Value, 5 year	34.8	19.1	32.8	20.2	-7.5	6.0	5.9	8.9	4.3
Growth Trend	9.3	6.5	-23.8	-16.7	-18.1	.	.	.	.
Benchmark Data									
Regression Benchmark	15.5	12.8	20.5	9.4	2.0	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	11.4	8.9	13.4	6.1	-0.2	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	19.5	16.8	27.5	12.7	4.3	.	.	.	.
Latest Year Uganda	2001	2001	2002	2004	2001	.	.	.	.
Uganda Value Latest Year	21.4	10.9	25.0	3.5	-2.2	.	.	.	.
Latest Year Mozambique	.	.	2002	2004	.	.	.	.	.
Mozambique Value Latest Year	.	.	21.6	12.9	.	.	.	.	.
Low Income Sub-Saharan Africa Avg	17.1	15.4	27.2	18.0	0.5	.	.	.	.
Low Income Avg.	21.3	16.9	25.8	14.7	-2.2	.	.	.	.
High Five Avg.	47.4	38.3	114.7	103.5	4.3	.	.	.	.
Low Five Avg.	4.5	6.9	-6.7	-1.1	-10.5	.	.	.	.

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Malawi Indicator List and Full Dataset [1]

Fiscal and Monetary Policy (cont'd)

Indicator Number	Composition of government expenditure (development expenditure)	Composition of government revenue (Taxes on goods and services)	Composition of government revenue (Taxes of income, profits and capital gains)	Composition of government revenue (Social security taxes)	Composition of government revenue (Taxes on international trade)	Composition of government revenue (Grants)	Composition of government revenue (Non-tax revenue as a percentage of total revenue)	Composition of money supply growth (Domestic credit to central government)	Composition of money supply growth (Domestic credit to the private sector)
	21S1e	21S2a	21S2b	21S2c	21S2d	21S2e	21S2f	21S3a	21S3b
Malawi Data									
Latest Year (T)		2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2003	2003
Value Year T	10.4	16.6	15.8	.	5.1	22.6	13.7	38.5	30.7
Value Year T-1	7.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Value Year T-2	8.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Value Year T-3	10.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Value Year T-4	9.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Average Value, 5 year	9.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Growth Trend	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Benchmark Data									
Regression Benchmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Latest Year Uganda	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uganda Value Latest Year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Latest Year Mozambique	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mozambique Value Latest Year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Low Income Sub-Saharan Africa Avg	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Low Income Avg.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
High Five Avg.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Low Five Avg.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Malawi Indicator List and Full Dataset [1]

	Fiscal and Monetary Policy (cont'd)				Business Environment				
	Composition of money supply growth (Domestic credit to non-financial public enterprises)	Composition of money supply growth (Domestic credit to other financial institutions)	Composition of money supply growth (Reserves)	Composition of money supply growth (Other)	Corruption perception index	Doing business composite index	Rule of law index	Cost of starting a business, % GNI per capita	Procedures to enforce a contract
Indicator Number	**21S3c**	**21S3d**	**21S3e**	**21S3f**	**22P1**	**22P2**	**22P3**	**22S1**	**22S2**
Malawi Data									
Latest Year (T)	2003	2003	2003	2003	2004	2004	2002	2004	2003
Value Year T	.	.	73.3	-39.6	2.8	60.5	-0.3	140.8	16
Value Year T-1	.	.	.	.	2.8	.	.	.	12
Value Year T-2	.	.	.	.	2.9	.	-0.5	.	.
Value Year T-3	.	.	.	.	3.2	.	.	.	.
Value Year T-4	.	.	.	.	4.1	.	-0.5	.	.
Average Value, 5 year	.	.	.	.	3.2	.	.	.	.
Growth Trend	.	.	.	.	-8.6	.	.	.	.
Benchmark Data									
Regression Benchmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Latest Year Uganda	.	.	.	.	2004	2004	2002	2004	2003
Uganda Value Latest Year	.	.	.	.	2.5	62.0	-0.9	131.3	16
Latest Year Mozambique	.	.	.	.	2004	2004	2002	2004	2003
Mozambique Value Latest Year	.	.	.	.	2.4	57.7	-0.8	95.8	18
Low Income Sub-Saharan Africa Avg	.	.	.	.	2.6	58.9	-0.8	228.4	30
Low Income Avg.	.	.	.	.	2.8	60.2	-0.7	184.7	29
High Five Avg.	.	.	.	.	9.5	.	2.0	726.5	54
Low Five Avg.	.	.	.	.	1.6	.	-1.8	0.5	7

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Malawi Indicator List and Full Dataset [1]

	Business Envrionment (cont'd)					Financial Sector			
	Procedures to register property	Procedures to start a business	Time to enforce a contract	Time to register property	Time to start a business	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	Interest rate spread, lending rate minus deposit rate	Money supply (M2), % GDP	Stock market capitalization rate, % GDP
Indicator Number	22S3	22S4	22S5	22S6	22S7	23P1	23P2	23P3	23P4
Malawi Data									
Latest Year (T)	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2003	2003	2003	2001
Value Year T	6	10	277.0	118.0	35.0	7.8	23.8	19.4	9.2
Value Year T-1	.	.	.	.	.	8.1	22.5	17.5	7.4
Value Year T-2	.	.	.	.	.	8.6	21.2	17.0	9.9
Value Year T-3	.	.	.	.	.	9.3	19.9	15.4	8.5
Value Year T-4	.	.	.	.	.	7.8	20.4	14.2	4.3
Average Value, 5 year	.	.	.	.	.	8.3	21.5	16.7	7.9
Growth Trend	.	.	.	.	.	-1.3	4.4	7.8	14.6
Benchmark Data									
Regression Benchmark	.	.	.	.	.	5.9	14.1	20.5	.
Lower Bound	.	.	.	.	.	-9.1	11.3	5.6	.
Upper Bound	.	.	.	.	.	20.9	17.0	35.4	.
Latest Year Uganda	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2002	2002	2002	2001
Uganda Value Latest Year	8	17	209.0	48.0	36.0	6.7	13.5	18.2	0.6
Latest Year Mozambique	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2002	2002	2002	.
Mozambique Value Latest Year	7	14	580.0	33.0	153.0	2.1	8.7	29.8	.
Low Income Sub-Saharan Africa Avg	7	11	437.4	126.8	56.9	11.8	15.4	25.6	47.2
Low Income Avg.	7	11	409.6	113.0	57.0	13.8	13.9	27.7	35.2
High Five Avg.	16	17	1,178.2	484.6	172.2	156.0	32.1	192.0	197.9
Low Five Avg.	2	2	50.8	2.0	4.2	2.4	1.7	6.0	4.9

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

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Malawi Indicator List and Full Dataset [1]

	Financial Sector (cont'd)				External Sector				
	Cost to create collateral	Country credit rating	Legal rights of borrowers and lenders index	Real interest rate	Aid, % GNI	Current account balance, % GDP	Debt service ratio, % exports	Exports growth of goods and services	Foreign direct investment, % GDP
Indicator Number	23S1	23S2	23S3	23S4	24P1	24P2	24P3	24P4	24P5
Malawi Data									
Latest Year (T)	2004	2005	2004	2003	2002	2002	2002	2003	2002
Value Year T	140.8	19.7	.	39.3	20.2	-10.6	7.6	-4.5	0.3
Value Year T-1	.	.	.	28.1	24.4	-3.6	8.0	-1.3	1.1
Value Year T-2	.	.	.	24.7	26.8	-4.3	12.5	6.2	1.5
Value Year T-3	.	.	.	21.6	25.3	-8.7	13.1	-10.1	3.2
Value Year T-4	.	.	.	8.0	25.6	-0.3	14.4	-15.1	0.7
Average Value, 5 year	.	.	.	24.4	24.5	-5.5	11.1	1.5	1.4
Growth Trend	.	.	.	41.1	-5.0	.	-16.2	.	-23.3
Benchmark Data									
Regression Benchmark	.	.	.	.	22.9	-8.1	10.5	5.4	3.7
Lower Bound	.	.	.	.	18.3	-10.5	3.2	-0.2	0.0
Upper Bound	.	.	.	.	27.5	-5.6	17.9	10.9	7.4
Latest Year Uganda	2004	2005	2004	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002
Uganda Value Latest Year	131.3	21.2	5.0	23.9	11.2	-6.1	7.1	11.4	2.6
Latest Year Mozambique	2004	2005	2004	2002	2002	2001	2002	2002	2002
Mozambique Value Latest Year	95.8	25.8	4.0	13.9	60.4	-19.1	6.1	14.1	11.3
Low Income Sub-Saharan Africa Avg	228.4	.	4.3	12.3	17.3	-6.9	12.2	3.9	4.1
Low Income Avg.	184.7	.	4.3	12.0	15.1	-5.3	12.0	4.4	3.3
High Five Avg.	121.6	51.5	9.6	46.7	53.1	13.6	53.2	27.5	145.9
Low Five Avg.	0.0	12.1	1.2	-11.5	0.0	-208.0	1.0	-21.4	-3.1

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Malawi Indicator List and Full Dataset [1]

	Gross international reserves, months of imports	Gross private capital inflows, %GDP	Present value of debt, % GNI	Remittance receipts, % exports	Trade, % GDP	Concentration of Exports	Inward FDI potential index	Net barter terms of trade	Real effective exchange rate (REER)
External Sector (cont'd)									
Indicator Number	24P6	24P7	24P8	24P9	24P10	24S1	24S2	24S3	24S4
Malawi Data									
Latest Year (T)	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2003	2002	2001	2002
Value Year T	2.4	3.2	47.0	0.2	68.3	79.8	0.11	96.0	115.0
Value Year T-1	3.7	4.4	.	0.2	68.3	80.6	.	95.0	116.4
Value Year T-2	4.4	4.7	.	0.2	64.7	82.4	0.12	101.0	112.6
Value Year T-3	3.8	6.3	.	0.2	70.0	81.9	0.12	98.0	111.5
Value Year T-4	4.6	3.9	.	0.1	70.8	79.9	0.13	111.0	111.1
Average Value, 5 year	3.8	4.5	.	0.2	68.4	80.9	.	100.2	113.3
Growth Trend	-12.3	-7.4	.	7.0	-1.0	-0.2	.	-3.2	1.1
Benchmark Data									
Regression Benchmark	4.2	.	.	.	61.4	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	2.9	.	.	.	41.6	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	5.5	.	.	.	81.3	.	.	.	.
Latest Year Uganda	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2003	2002	2001	2002
Uganda Value Latest Year	6.2	4.5	22.2	50.7	39.4	50.1	0.14	78.0	76.7
Latest Year Mozambique	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	.
Mozambique Value Latest Year	5.1	10.0	26.2	4.2	61.7	76.3	0.13	79.0	.
Low Income Sub-Saharan Africa Avg	4.1	7.0	89.0	11.6	71.1	.	.	96.8	93.3
Low Income Avg.	4.6	7.5	77.8	13.5	75.3	.	.	94.5	94.5
High Five Avg.	15.6	752.1	273.8	57.0	258.8	.	.	158.5	146.8
Low Five Avg.	0.3	2.0	9.0	0.0	23.4	.	.	57.6	68.0

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

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Malawi Indicator List and Full Dataset [1]

	External Sector (cont'd)					Economic Infrastructure			
	merchandise exports (agricultural raw materials exports, % of merchandise exports)	Structure of merchandise exports (fuel exports, % of merchandise exports)	Structure of merchandise exports (manufactures exports, % of merchandise exports)	Structure of merchandise exports (ores and metals exports, % of merchandise exports)	Trade policy index	Internet users per 1000 people	Overall infrastructure quality (perception)	Telephone density, fixed line and mobile, per 1000 people	Quality of Infrastructure air transport infrastructure index
Indicator Number	24S5a	24S5b	24S5c	24S5d	24S6	25P1	25P2	25P3	25S1a
Malawi Data									
Latest Year (T)	*2001*	*2001*	*2001*	*2001*	*2004*	*2003*	*2004*	*2002*	*2004*
Value Year T	2.5	0.1	10.2	0.2	3.0	3.4	2.9	15.2	3.3
Value Year T-1	3.0	0.2	7.1	0.2	4.0	2.6	.	10.6	.
Value Year T-2	.	0.3	8.7	0.1	4.0	1.9	.	9.1	.
Value Year T-3	.	0.1	6.9	0.0	4.0	1.5	.	6.3	.
Value Year T-4	.	0.7	8.7	0.1	5.0	.	.	4.8	.
Average Value, 5 year	.	0.3	8.3	0.1	4.0	.	.	9.2	.
Growth Trend	.	-23.9	3.6	38.5	-9.7	.	.	32.6	.
Benchmark Data									
Regression Benchmark	.	.	.	.	.	6.5	.	9.7	.
Lower Bound	.	.	.	.	.	-22.5	.	5.7	.
Upper Bound	.	.	.	.	.	35.4	.	13.7	.
Latest Year Uganda	*2002*	*2002*	*2002*	*2002*	*2004*	*2003*	*2004*	*2002*	*2004*
Uganda Value Latest Year	9.6	19.5	20.6	14.8	4.1	4.9	2.8	18.1	3.4
Latest Year Mozambique	*2001*	*2001*	*2001*	*2001*	*2004*	*2003*	*2004*	*2002*	*2004*
Mozambique Value Latest Year	9.4	14.0	29.8	13.0	4.1	2.8	2.1	18.6	3.5
Low Income Sub-Saharan Africa Avg	10.7	6.5	7.8	1.9	3.0	10.3	2.4	32.6	3.4
Low Income Avg.	4.2	9.5	7.5	54.9	4.0	11.4	2.4	38.9	3.4
High Five Avg.	19.4	88.4	96.7	42.1	5.0	585.8	6.7	1,651.0	6.7
Low Five Avg.	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.4	0.9	1.5	4.5	2.4

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Malawi Indicator List and Full Dataset [1]

	Economic Infrastructure (cont'd)				Science and Technology		
	Quality Infrastructure - port infrastructure	Quality of Inrastructre - railroad infrastructure	Quality of Infrastructure - Electricity supply infrastructure	Telephone cost, average local call	Expenditure for R&D, % GDP	FDI and technology transfer Index	Patent applications filed, residents
Indicator Number	**25S1b**	**25S1c**	**25S1d**	**25S2**	**26P1**	**26P2**	**26P3**
Malawi Data							
Latest Year (T)	2004	2004	2004	2002	.	2003	2001
Value Year T	2.3	2.1	2.1	0.059	.	4.5	2.0
Value Year T-1	.	.	.	0.062	.	.	3.0
Value Year T-2	.	.	.	0.076	.	.	1.0
Value Year T-3	.	.	.	0.102	.	.	7.0
Value Year T-4	.	.	.	0.019	.	.	2.0
Average Value, 5 year	.	.	.	0.064	.	.	3.0
Growth Trend	.	.	.	18.9	.	.	
Benchmark Data							
Regression Benchmark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Latest Year Uganda	2004	2004	2004	2002	1999	2003	2001
Uganda Value Latest Year	1.9	1.7	2.8	0.210	0.8	5.3	2.0
Latest Year Mozambique	2004	2004	2004	2001	.	2003	2001
Mozambique Value Latest Year	2.3	1.6	2.8	0.080	.	5.0	1
Low Income Sub-Saharan Africa Avg	2.1	1.7	2.4	0.114	0.1	.	2.1
Low Income Avg.	2.1	1.7	2.6	0.085	0.4	.	76.1
High Five Avg.	6.6	6.5	6.9	0.291	3.5	5.9	153,604.0
Low Five Avg.	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.0

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Malawi Indicator List and Full Dataset [1]

				Health					
	HIV prevalence	Life expectancy at birth	Maternal mortality rate	Access to improved sanitation	Access to improved water source	Births attended by skilled health personnel	Child immunization rate	Prevalence of child malnutrition (weight for age)	Public health expenditure, % GDP
Indicator Number	31P1	31P2	31P3	31S1	31S2	31S3	31S4	31S5	31S6
Malawi Data									
Latest Year (T)	2003	2002	2000	2000	2000	2000	2002	2000	2004
Value Year T	14.2	37.5	18.0	76.0	57.0	55.6	66.5	25.4	4.7
Value Year T-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	86.0	.	3.0
Value Year T-2	14.3	38.8	.	.	.	.	74.0	.	.
Value Year T-3	.	.	.	.	.	.	83.5	.	2.7
Value Year T-4	16.0	.	.	.	.	.	91.5	.	3.0
Average Value, 5 year	.	.	.	.	.	.	80.3	.	3.3
Growth Trend	.	.	.	.	.	.	-5.9	.	
Benchmark Data									
Regression Benchmark	.	42.9	12.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	.	39.2	11.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	.	46.7	14.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Latest Year Uganda	2003	2002	2000	2000	2000	2001	2002	2001	2001
Uganda Value Latest Year	4.1	43.1	8.8	79.0	52.0	39.0	74.5	22.8	3.4
Latest Year Mozambique	2003	2002	2000	2000	2000	.	2002	.	2001
Mozambique Value Latest Year	12.2	41.1	10.0	43.0	57.0	.	59.0	.	4.0
Low Income Sub-Saharan Africa Avg	6.6	47.0	9.3	51.7	58.1	51.2	61.2	28.7	2.2
Low Income Avg.	4.7	52.0	7.4	53.4	61.8	41.6	65.6	26.2	2.3
High Five Avg.	30.2	80.3	17.2	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.0	45.1	8.0
Low Five Avg.	0.1	37.6	0.0	12.4	26.2	11.5	37.4	3.2	0.7

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Malawi Indicator List and Full Dataset [1]

	Net primary enrollment rate	Persistence in school to grade 5 (Total)	Youth literacy rate	Education expenditure, primary, %GDP	Expenditure per student, % GDP per capita, primary	Expenditure per student, % GDP per capita, secondary	Expenditure per student, % GDP per capita, tertiary	Pupil-teacher ratio, primary school
Indicator Number	**32P1**	**32P2**	**32P3**	**32S1**	**32S2a**	**32S2b**	**32S2c**	**32S3**
Malawi Data								
Latest Year (T)	*2001*	*2000*	*2002*	*2004*				*1999*
Value Year T	81.0	53.6	72.5	2.9	.	.	.	63.0
Value Year T-1	.	.	71.8	.	.	.	.	.
Value Year T-2	.	.	71.1	.	.	.	.	.
Value Year T-3	.	.	70.3	.	.	.	.	.
Value Year T-4	.	.	69.6	.	.	.	.	.
Average Value, 5 year	.	.	71.1	.	.	.	.	.
Growth Trend	.	.	1.0	.	.	.	.	.
Benchmark Data								
Regression Benchmark	46.9	55.8	70.4	.	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	40.0	46.6	62.2	.	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	53.8	65.0	78.6	.	.	.	.	.
Latest Year Uganda			*2002*	*2004*				*2000*
Uganda Value Latest Year			80.2	2.0				59.4
Latest Year Mozambique		*2000*	*2002*	*2004*				*2001*
Mozambique Value Latest Year		51.9	62.8	1.1				65.9
Low Income Sub-Saharan Africa Avg	62.4	62.2	71.0	2.1				46.5
Low Income Avg.	68.4	64.4	72.3	2.0				42.7
High Five Avg.	99.7	100.1	99.8	.	40.8	40.8	285.2	63.5
Low Five Avg.	38.4	42.5	46.4	.	6.3	6.3	13.2	12.2

Education

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Malawi Indicator List and Full Dataset [1]

	Employment and Workforce						
	Labor force participation rate (total)	Labor force participation rate (male)	Labor force participation rate (female)	Rigidity of employment index	Size and growth of the labor force (labor force, total)	Size and growth of the labor force (labor force, annual percent change)	Unemployment rate
Indicator Number	**33P1a**	**33P1a**	**33P1c**	**33P2**	**33P3a**	**33P3b**	**33P4**
Malawi Data							
Latest Year (T)	*2002*	.	.	*2004*	*2002*	*2002*	.
Value Year T	0.93	.	.	21.0	5,166,308.7	2.1	.
Value Year T-1	0.93	.	.	.	5,059,848.0	2.1	.
Value Year T-2	0.92	.	.	.	4,955,466.6	1.9	.
Value Year T-3	0.93	.	.	.	4,861,177.2	2.0	.
Value Year T-4	0.94	.	.	.	4,767,053.2	2.1	.
Average Value, 5 year	0.93	.	.	2.0	4,961,970.7	2.0	.
Growth Trend	-0.3	.	.	.	.	0.7	.
Benchmark Data							
Regression Benchmark	.	.	.	57.3	.	.	.
Lower Bound	.	.	.	46.0	.	.	.
Upper Bound	.	.	.	68.6	.	.	.
Latest Year Uganda	*2002*	.	.	*2004*	*2002*	*2002*	.
Uganda Value Latest Year	1.00	.	.	7.0	12,076,140	2.9	.
Latest Year Mozambique	*2002*	.	.	*2004*	*2002*	*2002*	.
Mozambique Value Latest Year	0.97	.	.	64.0	9,587,760	2.2	.
Low Income Sub-Saharan Africa Avg	0.88	.	.	57.7	7,464,749	2.6	9.3
Low Income Avg.	0.85	.	.	52.1	17,134,976	2.5	7.0
High Five Avg.	1.03	.	.	84.6	314,737,511	4.6	21.2
Low Five Avg.	0.49	.	.	1.2	119,898	-5.2	2.6

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Malawi Indicator List and Full Dataset [1]

	Agriculture					
	Agriculture value added per worker	Cereal yield	Growth in agricultural value-added	Agricultural policy costs index	Crop production index	Livestock production index
Indicator Number	**34P1**	**34P2**	**34P3**	**34S1**	**34S2**	**34S3**
Malawi Data						
Latest Year (T)	2001	2002	2003	2003	2002	2002
Value Year T	119.2	1,045.7	7.3	4.0	129.4	124.6
Value Year T-1	129.3	1,097.6	2.7	.	169.7	124.7
Value Year T-2	124.1	1,675.5	-6.0	.	169.0	126.8
Value Year T-3	113.8	1,745.4	5.3	.	148.1	119.4
Value Year T-4	113.0	1,322.1	10.1	.	137.9	117.8
Average Value, 5 year	119.9	1,377.3	3.9	.	150.8	122.7
Growth Trend	2.4	-8.9	.	.	0.1	1.6
Benchmark Data						
Regression Benchmark	178.2	.	.	.	.	.
Lower Bound	106.0	.	.	.	.	.
Upper Bound	250.4	.	.	.	.	.
Latest Year Uganda	2001	2002	2002	2003	2002	2002
Uganda Value Latest Year	350.3	1,657.7	4.9	4.5	142.7	129.0
Latest Year Mozambique	2001	2002	2002	2003	2002	2002
Mozambique Value Latest Year	143.4	856.4	7.1	3.4	143.6	103.7
Low Income Sub-Saharan Africa Avg	383.9	1,086.5	0.7	.	137.8	126.9
Low Income Avg.	506.8	1,591.1	1.0	.	132.9	129.9
High Five Avg.	59,160.4	7,524.5	14.6	.	290.1	265.6
Low Five Avg.	127.4	260.6	-23.3	.	49.7	33.9

(1) For definitions and methodology please see Technical Notes.

Technical Notes

The following technical notes are intended to provide a full, concise definition; the source; gaps in USAID countries coverage; any significant data quality problems observed; and the CAS Code number for each indicator. In most cases, this information was taken directly from the original source.

GROWTH PERFORMANCE

Per capita GDP, current US dollars

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database

http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2004/02/data/index.htm

Definition: GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

CAS Code #11P2

Per capita GDP, purchasing power parity dollars

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database

http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2004/02/data/index.htm

Definition: This indicator adjusts per capita GDP measured in current U.S. dollars for differences in purchasing power across countries, by using the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rate, an exchange rate derived from the perceived parity of the purchasing power of a currency in relation to another currency.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

CAS Code #11P1

Real GDP growth

Source: World Development Indicators (NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG) for benchmark data; latest country data from IMF Article IV Review Reports available at www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm

Definition: Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at constant local currency prices. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

CAS Code #11P3

Growth of labor productivity

Source: World Development Indicators. Estimated by calculating annual percentage change of the ratio of GDP (constant 1995 US$) (NY.GDP.MKTP.KD) to the total population ages 15-64, (SP.POP.1564.TO).

Definition: Labor productivity is defined as the ratio of GDP in constant prices to the size of the working age population (defined as the population between ages 15 and 64 years by the World Bank). *Gaps:* Data available for most USAID countries.

CAS Code # 11S1

Investment productivity --incremental capital-output ratio (ICOR)

Source: Latest country data computed from IMF article IV Consultation Reports; international benchmark data computed from the World Development Indicators. It is the ratio of the five-year average of the share of fixed investment (NE.GDI.FTOT.ZS) and the five-year average of GDP growth (NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG).

Definition: The ICOR is the ratio of the share of fixed investment in GDP to the growth rate of GDP, revealing the quantity of capital needed to increase output by one unit.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries

CAS Code #11S2

Gross fixed investment, percentage of GDP

Source: IMF article IV Consultation Reports for latest country data; international benchmark from the World Development Indicators. (NE.GDI.FTOT.ZS)

Definition: Gross fixed investment is spending on replacing or adding to fixed assets (buildings, machinery, equipment and similar goods)

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

CAS Code # 11S3

Gross fixed private investment, percentage of GDP

Source: IMF Article IV Consultation Reports, for latest country data: World Development Indicators, for international comparison data. Estimating this indicator involves two steps: first, the product of Capital expenditure (% of total expenditure) (GB.XPK.TOTL.ZS) and Expenditure, total (% of GDP) (GB.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS) will estimate the share of government fixed investment in GDP. Next, subtracting this figure from Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) (NE.GDI.FTOT.ZS) will estimate the share of private gross fixed investment in GDP.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

Data Quality: National statistics offices may have different methodologies for breaking down government budget expenditures into current and capital.

CAS Code #11S4

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Human poverty index

Source: UNDP- Human Development Report.

http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/pdf/hdr04_HDI.pdf for 2004 edition; updates should be found at http://hdr.undp.org/reports/view_reports.cfm?type=1

Definition: The index measures the proportion of people not expected to meet target levels for given economic and quality of life indicators: (1) Percentage of people not expected to

survive to age 40. (2) Percentage of adults who are illiterate. (3) Percentage of people who fail to attain a 'decent living standard' is subdivided into three (equally weighted) separate items: (a) Percentage of people without access to safe water, (b) Percentage of people without access to health services, and (c) Percentage of people with underweight children.

Gaps: Available for the majority USAID countries.

CAS Code #12P1

Income share held by lowest 20%

Source: World Development Indicators (SI.DST.FRST.20), World Bank staff estimates based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Alternate source: Country Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.asp

Definition: Share of income or consumption that accrues to the poorest quintile of the population.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries, although data is several years old.

CAS Code # 12P2

Percentage of population living on less than $1 PPP per day

Source: World Development Indicators, (SI.POV.DDAY), original data from National Surveys. Alternate source: Country Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.asp

Definition: Population below $1 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than $1.08 a day at 1993 international prices. *Gaps:* Not available for about 21 USAID countries.

Data Quality: As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates cannot be compared with poverty rates reported previously for individual countries. Poverty data originate from household survey questionnaires which can differ widely, and even similar surveys may not be strictly comparable because of difference in quality.

CAS Code #12P3

Population below minimum dietary energy consumption

Source: UN Millennium Indicators Database at http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowId=566 based on FAO estimates.

Definition: Proportion of the population unable to obtain a level of dietary energy consumption needed to survive.

Gaps: Available for the majority of USAID countries.

CAS Code # 12S1

Poverty headcount, national poverty line

Source: World Development Indicators, (SI.POV.NAHC), original data from national surveys. Alternate source: Country Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.asp

Definition: The percentage of the population living below the national poverty line.

Gaps: Data unavailable for 55 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Measuring the percentage of people below the "national poverty line" has the major disadvantage of not allowing international comparisons. In some countries, the poverty line may be drawn at levels of income required to have only sufficient food or food plus other necessities and not an official poverty line. There are even problems in comparing poverty measures within the country between urban and rural areas. The cost of living is typically higher in urban areas, but the differences between the urban and rural poverty lines may not reflect the difference in cost of living.

CAS Code #12P4

PRSP Status

Source: World Bank/IMF. A list of countries with a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) can be found at http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.asp

Definition: Yes or no variable showing whether a country has (or not) completed a PRSP (introduced by the WB and IMF to ensure host country ownership of poverty reduction programs).

Gaps: None

CAS Code #12P5

Poverty gap at $1 PPP a day

Source: World Development Indicators, (SI.POV.GAPS), original data from national surveys. Alternate source: Country Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.asp

Definition: Poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the non-poor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Gaps: Data is not available for about 24 USAID countries.

CAS Code #12S2

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Labor force structure

Source: World Development Indicators (SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS), (SL.IND.EMPL.ZS), and (SL.SRV.EMPL.ZS). Alternate source: CIA World Fact Book http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/.

Definition: The labor force structure measures employment by major economic activity (agriculture, industry and services) as a percentage of total employment.

Gaps: Unavailable for 58 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Employment data are compiled from many different sources and are therefore normally incomparable across countries. Moreover, national practices vary considerably.

CAS Code #13P1

Output structure

Source: World Development Indicators (NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS), (NV.IND.TOTL.ZS), and (NV.SRV.TETC.ZS).

Definition: The output structure is comprised of value added by major sectors of the economy (agriculture, industry and services) as a percentage of GDP. Value added is defined as the value of the gross output of producers less the value of intermediate goods and services consumed in production, before taking account of the consumption of fixed capital in the production process.

Gaps: Unavailable for about 12 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Among the difficulties faced by compilers of national accounts is the extent of unreported economic activity in the informal or secondary economy. In developing countries a large share of agricultural output is either not exchanged (because it is consumed within the household) or not exchanged for money. Agricultural production often must

be estimated indirectly, using a combination of methods involving estimates of inputs, yields, and area under cultivation. This approach sometimes leads to crude approximations that can differ from the true values over time and across crops for reasons other than climatic conditions or farming techniques. Ideally, industrial output should be measured through regular censuses and surveys of firms. But in most developing countries such surveys are infrequent, so earlier survey results must be extrapolated using an appropriate indicator.

CAS Code #13P2

DEMOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

Adult literacy rate

Source: World Development Indicators; (SE.ADT.LITR.ZS) based on UNESCO calculations.

Definition: Percentage of people ages 15 and over who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their daily life.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

Data Quality: In practice, illiteracy is difficult to measure. To estimate illiteracy using such a definition requires census or survey measurements under controlled conditions. Many countries estimate the number of illiterate people from self-reported data, or by taking people with no schooling as illiterate.

CAS Code # 14P1

Age dependency rate

Source: World Development Indicators, (SP.POP.DPND).

Definition: The ratio of dependents (those younger than 15 and older than 64) to the working-age population, those ages 15-64.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

CAS Code #14P2

Environmental sustainability index

Source: The Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University, and Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy at Yale University. The 2005 index can be found at http://www.yale.edu/esi/ESI2005.pdf. For updates, please visit http://www.yale.edu/esi/

Definition: The ESI is a composite index integrating data sets tracking natural resource endowments, past and present pollution levels, environmental management efforts, and the capacity of a society to improve its environmental performance into 21 indicators of environmental sustainability.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

CAS Code #13P3

Population size (in millions) and growth

Source: World Development Indicators (SP.POP.TOTL), and (SP.POP.GROW).

Definition: Total population counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, that are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Annual population growth rate is based on the de facto definition of population.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

CAS Code # 14P4

Urbanization rate

Source: World Development Indicators, (SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS).

Definition: The midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations as a percentage the total population of a country, including all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

Data Quality: The estimates are based on national definitions of what constitutes a city or metropolitan area; thus, cross-country comparisons should be made with caution.

CAS Code #14P5

GENDER

Ratio of male to female adult literacy rate

Source: Estimated from UNDP Human Development Indicators http://hdr.undp.org/statistics/data/

Definition: The ratio of adult male literacy to adult female literacy.

Gaps: Unavailable for about 20 USAID countries

CAS Code #15P1

Ratio of male to female gross enrollment rate, all levels of education

Source: Estimated from UNDP Human Development Indicators http://hdr.undp.org/statistics/data/

Definition: The ratio of the gross enrollment rate for males to that of females. The gross enrollment rate is the ratio of total enrollments in primary, secondary and tertiary education, to the total school age population for all three levels, assuming normal age of entry into the system and uninterrupted continuation to completion.

Gaps: Unavailable for about 20 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 15P2

Ratio of male to female life expectancy

Source: Estimated from UNDP Human Development Indicators http://hdr.undp.org/statistics/data/

Definition: Male to female ratio Life expectancy at birth (years), male, divided by the Life expectancy at birth (years), Female.

Gaps: Unavailable for about 20 USAID countries.

CAS Code #15P3

FISCAL AND MONETARY POLICY

Composition of government expenditure

Source: Constructed with IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm; World Development Indicators for benchmarking data: Categories are (1) Subsidies and other current transfers (GB.XPC.TRFT.ZS), (2) Wages and salaries (GB.XPC.WAGE.ZS), (3) Interest payments (GB.XPC.INTP.ZS), (4) Goods and services expenditure (GB.XPC.GSRV.ZS), and (5) Capital expenditure (GB.XPK.TOTL.ZS), all as percentage of GDP. Original data from International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Definition: The central governments' expenditure broken down by categories: subsidies and other current transfers, wages and salaries, interest payments, goods and services expenditure, and capital expenditure.

Gaps: Available for about 30 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Many countries report their revenue in non-comparable categories.

CAS Code # 21S1

Composition of government revenue

Source: Constructed with IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm; World Development Indicators for benchmarking data: categories are (1) Taxes on goods and services, (GB.TAX.GSRV.RV.ZS); (2) Taxes of income, profits and capital gains (GB.TAX.YPKG.RV.ZS); (3) Social security taxes, (GB.TAX.SSEC.RV.ZS); (4) Taxes in international trade, (GB.TAX.INTT.RV.ZS); and (5) Non-tax revenue, (GB.NTX.TOTL.RV.ZS).
www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm can be used.

Definition: Breakdown of central government revenue sources per the following taxes on goods and services; taxes of income, profits and capital gains; social security taxes; taxes in international trade, non-tax revenue as a percentage of total revenue .

Gaps: Available for about 34 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Many countries report their revenue in non-comparable categories. There is no systematic method for taxing and reporting.

CAS Code # 21S2

Composition of money supply growth

Source: IMF Article IV Reviews www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm. Estimated, using the annual change of (1) domestic credit to central government, (2) domestic credit to the private sector, (3) domestic credit to Non-financial Public Enterprises, (4) domestic credit to other financial institutions, (4) reserves and (5) other domestic credit; each divided by the annual change of the money supply. Money supply is M2.

Definition: Change in money supply (M2-growth) disaggregated into five categories domestic credit to central government, domestic credit to the private sector, domestic credit to non-financial public enterprises, domestic credit to other financial institutions, reserves, and other domestic credit.

Gaps: Data missing for about 6 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 21S3

Government expenditure, percentage of GDP

Source: IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm;

World Development Indicators for benchmarking data (GB.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS). Original data from the International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, and World Bank estimates.

Definition: of total expenditure of the central government as a percent of GDP.

Gaps: Data available for about 70% of USAID countries.

CAS Code # 21P1

Government revenue, percentage of GDP

Source: IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm;   World

Development Indicators for benchmarking data (GB.RVC.TOTL.GD.ZS). Original data from the International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data file, and World Bank estimates.

Definition: Government revenue includes all revenue to the central government from taxes and non-repayable receipts (other than grants), measured as a share of GDP. Grants represent monetary aid going to the central government that has no repayment requirement.

Gaps: Data missing for about 24 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 21P2

Inflation rate

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2004/02/data/index.htm

Definition: Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a fixed basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

Data Quality: It should be noted that for many developing countries, figures for recent years are IMF staff estimates. Additionally, data for some countries are for fiscal years.

CAS Code #21P4

Money supply growth

Source: IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm; World Development Indicators for benchmarking data (FM.LBL.MQMY.ZG). Original data from International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, and World Bank estimates.

Definition: Percent change in money and near-money

Gaps: Data missing for about 8 USAID countries.

CAS Code #21P3

Overall budget balance, including grants, percentage of GDP

Source: IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm; World Development Indicators for benchmarking data, (GB.BAL.OVRL.GD.ZS). Original data from the International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, and World Bank estimates.

Definition: The difference between central government's total revenue including official grants received, and total expenditure.

Gaps: Data missing for 23 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 21P5

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Corruption perception index

Source: Transparency International

Definition: Measure of perception of corruption derived from surveys of business people and country analysts.

http://www.transparency.org/cpi/2004/cpi2004.en.html
Gaps: Data missing for about 11 USAID countries.

Data Quality: This indicator uses perception and opinions gathered from local businessmen as well as third-party

experts and not hard empirical data; thus, the indicator is largely subjective making international comparisons difficult.

CAS Code # 22P1

Doing business composite index

Source: World Bank, Doing Business.

http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/.

Doing business composite index is estimated by scaling all the "Doing business" indicators from 0 (lowest in the world) to 100 (highest) and then taking a simple average of all the scaled indicators.

Definition: Index measuring the quality of a country's business environment, composed of performance measures and indicators related to Starting a Business, Registering Property, Getting Credit; Protecting Investors; Enforcing Contracts and Closing a Business in a given country.

Gaps: Gaps in coverage of 10 USAID Countries.

CAS Code # 22P2

Rule of law index

Source: World Bank Institute;

http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/govdata2002/index.html

Definition: The Rule of Law Index is an aggregation of various indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. This indicator is based on the measurement of perceptions of the legal system, drawn from 12 separate data sources.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries

Data Quality: This index is best used for relative comparisons between countries in a single year. It is difficult to use the index to track a country's progress over time as the index does not compensate against a change in the world average and, as a result, changing world trends may skew results over time—for instance, if the world average decreases in a given year, a country whose score appears to increase may not actually have tangible improvements in their legal environment. Conditions could stay the same (or even worsen) yet the country would show an improvement in its score as a result of the world average falling.

CAS Code #22P3

Cost to start a business; % of GNI per capita

Source: World Bank, Doing Business. Indicator is found under the Starting a Business category

http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/StartingBusiness/CompareAll.aspx

Definition: Legally required cost to starting a simple limited liability company expressed as percentage of GNI per capita

Gaps: Data for about 10 USAID countries missing.

CAS Code #22S1

Procedures to enforce a contract

Source: World Bank, Doing Business. The indicator is found under the "Enforcing Contracts" category-

http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/EnforcingContracts/CompareAll.aspx

Definition: Number of procedures required to enforce recovery of a valid debt contract through the court system (excluding any possible appeals. A procedure is defined as any interactive step the company must undertake with external parties (government agencies, lawyers, notaries, etc.) to proceed with the enforcement action.

Gaps: Gaps in coverage of 10 USAID Countries.

CAS Code # 22S2

Procedures to register property

Source: World Bank, Doing Business. The indicator is found under the "Registering Property" category-

http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/RegisteringProperty/CompareAll.aspx

Definition: Number of procedures required to register the transfer of title for business property. A procedure is defined as any step involving interaction between a company/individual and a third party that is necessary to complete the property registration process.

Gaps: Gaps in coverage of 10 USAID countries.

CAS Code #22S3

Procedures to start a business

Source: World Bank, Doing Business. Indicator is found under the Starting a Business category

http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/StartingBusiness/CompareAll.aspx

Definition: Number of procedural steps required to legalize a simple limited liability company. Procedures are interactions of a company with external parties (government agencies, lawyers, auditors, notaries, and the like), including interactions required to obtain necessary permits and licenses and to complete all inscriptions, verifications, and notifications to start operations.

Gaps: Gaps in coverage of 10 USAID Countries.

CAS Code # 22S4

Time to enforce a contract

Source: World Bank, Doing Business. The indicator is found under the "Enforcing Contracts" category-

http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/EnforcingContracts/CompareAll.aspx

Definition: Minimum length of time, measured in days, required to enforce a contract through the court system of a given country.

Gaps: Gaps in Coverage of 10 USAID Countries.

CAS Code # 22S5

Time to register property

Source: World Bank, Doing Business. The indicator is found under the "Registering Property" category-

http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/RegisteringProperty/CompareAll.aspx

Definition: The time to register property covers the time required to accomplish the full sequence of procedures necessary to transfer the property title from the seller to the buyer when a business purchases land and a building in a peri-urban area of the country's most populous city. Every required procedure is included whether it is the responsibility of the seller, the buyer, or where it is required to be completed by a third party on their behalf.

Gaps: Gaps in coverage of 10 USAID countries.

CAS Code #22S6

Time to start a business

Source: World Bank, Doing Business. Indicator is found under the Starting a Business category

http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/StartingBusiness/CompareAll.aspx

Definition: Time to start a business is the time, measured in calendar days, needed to complete the required procedures for legally operating a business. If a procedure can be speeded up at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen.

Gaps: Gaps in coverage of about 10 USAID Countries.

CAS Code #22S7

FINANCIAL SECTOR

Cost to Create Collateral

Source: World Bank Doing Business. Indicator can be found under the "Getting Credit" category-

http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/GettingCredit/CompareAll.aspx

Definition: The indicator assesses the cost of creating and registering collateral as a percentage of income per capita.

Gaps: Data missing for 10 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Countries without a collateral registry usually have lower costs, although the secured creditor is disadvantaged elsewhere because they are unable to notify other creditors of their right to the collateral through a registry.

CAS Code #23S1

Country credit rating

Source: Millennium Challenge Corporation. Original data comes from the Institutional Investor Magazine. http://www.mca.gov/countries/rankings/index.shtml

Definition: Bankers' and fund managers' perception of the country's risk of default based on a semi-annual survey.

Gaps: Data missing for 35 USAID countries.

Data Quality: The indicator is subjective as it is based on an opinion poll.

CAS Code # 23S2

Domestic credit to private sector, percent of GDP

Source: IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data; World Development Indicators for benchmarking data (FS.AST.PRVT.GD.ZS). Original data comes from International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files, and World Bank estimates.

Definition: Domestic credit to private sector refers to financial resources provided to the private sector, such as through loans, purchases of non-equity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries, these claims include credit to public enterprises.

Gaps: Data missing for about 6 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 23P1

Interest rate spread

Source: World Development Indicators (FR.INR.LNDP). Original data from International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Definition: The difference between the lending and borrowing interest rates charged by commercial or similar banks on domestic currency deposits.

Gaps: Data missing for 22 USAID countries.

CAS Code # 23P2

Legal rights of borrowers and lenders

Source: World Bank Doing Business. Indicator can be found under the "Getting Credit" category-

http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/GettingCredit/CompareAll.aspx

Definition: The index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws facilitate lending. It is based on data collected through research of collateral and insolvency laws supported by the responses to a survey on secured transactions laws. It includes three aspects related to legal rights in bankruptcy, and seven aspects found in collateral law.

Gaps: About 10 USAID countries are not covered

CAS Code # 23S3

Money supply, percent of GDP

Source: World Development Indicators. FM.LBL.MOMY.GD.ZS Original data from International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Definition: Money supply (M2), also called broad money, and is defined as non-bank private sector's holdings of notes, coins and demand deposits plus savings deposits and foreign currency deposits.

Gaps: Gaps in 8 USAID countries

Data Quality: In some countries M2 includes Certificates of Deposits (CDs), money market instruments, and/or treasury bills.

CAS Code # 23P3

Real interest rate

Source: World Development Indicators (FR.INR.RINR)

Definition: Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries

CAS Code # 24P4

Stock Market Capitalization Rate, % of GDP

Source: World Development Indicators (CM.MKT.LCAP.GD.ZS)

Definition: Market capitalization (also known as market value) is the share price times the number of shares outstanding, of all the domestic shares listed on the country's stock exchange, as a percentage of GDP.

Gaps: Available for less than twenty countries.

CAS Code # 23P4

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Aid as a percentage of GNI
Source: IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm;

World Development Indicators for benchmarking data (DT.ODA.ALLD.GN.ZS)

Definition: Official Development Assistance and official aid from non-OECD countries as a percentage of Gross National Income.

Gaps: For 2002, the indicator was unavailable for 6 USAID countries.

Data Quality: The data does not include aid given by recipient countries to other recipient countries. Additionally, the data may not always be consistent with individual

country's balance sheets, as the data are collected from donors and not recipients.

CAS Code #24P1

Concentration of exports

Source: ITC COMTRADE.
http://www.intracen.org/tradstat/sitc3-3d/indexre.htm

The indicator needs to be constructed by sorting a country's exports, at the SITC (Rev. 3) 3-digit level, aggregating the value for the top 3 product groups, and dividing by the country's total exports.

Definition: The percentage that the top three products disaggregated at the SITC (Rev. 3) 3-digit-level represent of a country's merchandise exports.

Gaps: Available for most countries

Data Quality: Trade data are never complete. Smuggling and non-reporting represent a serious problem in a number of countries. In addition, trade statistics, like any source of information, are not free of mistakes and omissions. For countries that do not report trade data to the United Nations, ITC uses partner country data, an approach referred to as mirror statistics. Mirror statistics are a second-best solution being better than having no data at all. At the same time, they have a number of shortcomings- they do not cover trade with other non-reporting countries; there is the problem of transshipments, which may hide the actual source of supply. Third, mirror statistics invert the reporting standards by valuing exports in c.i.f. terms (i.e. including transport cost and insurance) and imports in f.o.b. terms (excluding these items).

CAS Code # 24S1

Current Account Balance, percent of GDP

Source: IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm; World Development Indicators for benchmarking data (BN.CAB.XOKA.GD.ZS), based on International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank staff estimates, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Definition: Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods, services, net income, and net current transfers. It is presented here as a percentage of a country's gross domestic product.

Gaps: Available for most countries.

CAS Code # 24P2

Debt service ratio

Source: IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm; World Development Indicators for benchmarking data (DT.TDS.DECT.EX.ZS), Global Development Finance.

Definition: Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. Exports of goods and services include income and workers' remittances.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries

Data Quality: See Data quality comments to the Present value of debt, percent of GNI regarding quality of debt data reported.

CAS Code # 24P3

Foreign Direct Investment, percent of GDP

Source: IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm; World Development Indicators for benchmarking data (BX.KLT.DINV.DT.GD.ZS), based on International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments databases, World Bank, Global Development Finance, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Definition: Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows in the reporting economy.

Gaps: Available for a majority of USAID countries

CAS Code #24P5

Gross international reserves, months of imports

Source: IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm;

World Development Indicators for benchmarking data, (FI.RES.TOTL.MO).

Definition: Gross international reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), the reserve position of members in the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The indicator shows reserves expressed in terms of the number of months of imports of goods and services which could be paid for.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries

CAS Code # 24P6

Gross Private Capital Flows, percent GDP

Source: IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm; World Development Indicators for benchmarking data, (BG.KAC.FNEI.GD.ZS), based on International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments database, and World Bank GDP estimates.

Definition: Gross private capital flows are the sum of the absolute values of direct, portfolio, and other investment inflows and outflows recorded in the balance of payments financial account, excluding changes in the assets and liabilities of monetary authorities and general government. The indicator is calculated as a ratio to GDP in U.S. dollars.

Gaps: Data missing for about 30 USAID countries.

Data Quality: The indicators on gross capital flows are calculated from detailed accounts, since higher-level aggregates would result in smaller totals by netting out credits and debits. The comparability of the data between countries and over time is affected by the accuracy and completeness of balance of payments records and by their level of detail. Capital flows are converted to U.S. dollars at the International Monetary Fund's average official exchange rate for the year shown.

CAS Code #24P7

Exports growth, goods and services

Source: IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm; World Development Indicators for benchmarking data (NE.EXP.GNFS.KD.ZG) based on World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. Latest country data from IMF

Article IV Review Reports available at www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm

Definitions: Annual growth rate of exports of goods and services based on constant local currency. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments.

Gaps: Available for most countries.

CAS Code # 24P4

Inward FDI Potential Index

Source: UNCTAD. This indicator can be downloaded online at http://www.unctad.org/Templates/WebFlyer.asp?intItemID= 2471&lang=1

Definition: The Inward FDI Potential Index captures several factors (apart from market size) expected to affect an economy's attractiveness to foreign investors. It is an average of the values (normalized to yield a score between zero, for the lowest scoring country, to one, for the highest) of 12 variables with no particular weights.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries

CAS Code # 24S2

Net barter terms of trade

Source: World Development Indicators; TT.PRI.MRCH.XD.WD

Definition: Net barter terms of trade are calculated as the ratio of the export price index to the corresponding import price index measured relative to the base year 1995.

Gaps: Available for more than half of USAID countries

CAS Code # 24S3

Present value of debt, percent of GNI

Source: World Development Indicators, (DT.DOD.PVLX.GN.ZS), Global Development Finance.

Definition: Present value of debt is the sum of short-term external debt plus the discounted sum of total debt service payments due on public, publicly guaranteed, and private non-guaranteed long-term external debt over the life of existing loans.

Gaps: Available for a majority of USAID countries

Data Quality: The coverage, quality, and timeliness of debt data vary across countries. Coverage varies for both debt instruments and borrowers. With the widening spectrum of debt instruments and investors and the expansion of private non-guaranteed borrowing, comprehensive coverage of long-term external debt becomes more complex. Reporting countries differ in their capacity to monitor debt, especially private non-guaranteed debt. Even data on public and publicly guaranteed debt are affected by coverage and accuracy in reporting--again because of monitoring capacity and sometimes because of unwillingness to provide information. A key part often underreported is military debt. Because flow data are converted at annual average exchange rates and stock data at end-of-period exchange rates, year-to-year changes in debt outstanding and disbursed are sometimes not equal to net flows (disbursements less principal repayments); similarly, changes in debt outstanding, including un-disbursed debt, differ from commitments less repayments. Discrepancies are particularly significant when exchange rates have moved sharply during the year. Cancellations and re-scheduling of other liabilities into long-

term public debt also contribute to the differences. Variations in reporting rescheduled debt also affect cross-country comparability. For example, rescheduling under the auspices of the Paris Club of official creditors may be subject to lags between the completion of the general rescheduling agreement and the completion of the specific, bilateral agreements that define the terms of the rescheduled debt.

CAS Code # 24P8

Real effective exchange rate (REER)

Source: IMF Article IV Reviews www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm;

Definition: Index number with base 1995=100, it is the nominal effective exchange rate (a measure of the value of a currency against a weighted average of several foreign currencies) divided by a price deflator or index of costs.

Gaps: Available for about 28 USAID countries only

Data Quality: Because of conceptual and data limitations, changes in real effective exchange rates should be interpreted with caution. Real effective exchange rates are derived by deflating a trade-weighted average of the nominal exchange rates that apply between trading partners. For most high-income countries the weights are based on trade in manufactured goods with other high-income countries in 1989-91, and an index of relative, normalized unit labor costs is used as the deflator. (Normalization smoothes a time series by removing short-term fluctuations while retaining changes of a large amplitude over the longer economic cycle.) For other countries the weights before 1990 take into account trade in manufactured and primary products in 1980-82, the weights from January 1990 onward take into account trade in 1988-90, and an index of relative changes in consumer prices is used as the deflator.

CAS Code # 24S4

Remittances receipts, percent of exports

Source: IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm; World Development Indicators for benchmarking data. This indicator needs to be constructed from two data series, Worker's Remittances (receipts) (BX.TRF.PWKR.CD) divided by Exports of Goods and Services ((BX.GSR.GNFS.CD)

Definition: Workers' remittances are current transfers by migrants who are employed or intend to remain employed for more than a year in another economy in which they are considered residents.

Gaps: Available for more than half of USAID countries.

CAS Code # 24P9

Structure of merchandise exports

Source: World Development Indicators. Four data series are sued: Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports) (TX.VAL.AGRI.ZS.UN); Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports) (TX.VAL.MANF.ZS.UN); Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports) (TX.VAL.MMTL.ZS.UN); Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports) (TX.VAL.FUEL.ZS.UN). The indicator is presented at two points time. To smooth out year-to-year fluctuations, two 3 year-averages, i.e. 1995-1997 and 2000-2002 are presented.

Definition: Composition of merchandise exports by major commodity group- agricultural raw materials; fuels; ores and metals; and manufactures.

Gaps: Available for most countries

Data Quality: The classification of commodity groups is based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 1. Most countries now report using later revisions of the SITC or the Harmonized System. Concordance tables are used to convert data reported in one system of nomenclature to another. The conversion process may introduce some errors of classification, but conversions from later to early systems are generally reliable. Shares may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

CAS Code # 24S5

Trade in goods and services, as a percentage of GDP

Source: IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm; World Development Indicators for benchmarking data (NE.TRD.GNFS.ZS)

Definition: The sum of exports and imports of goods and services divided by the value of GDP in current U.S. dollars.

Gaps: Data for 8 USAID countries missing.

CAS Code # 24P10

Trade Policy Index

Source: Index of Economic Freedom, Heritage Foundation. The Trade Policy Score is one of the components of the Index of Economic Freedom. Both indicators can be found on-line at http://www.heritage.org/research/features/index/downloads.cfm

Definition: The trade policy score is given by the index authors based on a country's weighted average tariff rate (weighted by imports from the country's trading partners), non-tariff barriers, and corruption in the custom service. It measures the degree to which government hinders the free flow of foreign commerce.

Gaps: Available for most countries

Data Quality: The trade policy score is subjective, since Heritage professionals assign scores to each country. Further, they do not always grade trade policy based on consistent, comparable data for each country (for example, when a country's average tariff rate is not available, their authors based their grading on the revenue raised from tariffs and duties as a percentage of total imports of goods). Indeed, countries do not report simple or weighted average tariff rates every year.

CAS Code # 24S6

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Internet users per 1000 people

Source: International Telecommunication Union-ITU report and database.

Definition: Internet users are defined as those with access to the world-wide network

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

CAS Code # 25P1

Overall Infrastructure Quality

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2004-2005, World Economic Forum. The indicator can be found in the Data Tables, Section V. General Infrastructure; 5.01.

Definition: Executive's perceptions of general infrastructure in their respective country. Executives grade, on a scale from 1 to 7, whether general infrastructure in their country is (1) poorly developed, or (7) among the best in the world.

Gaps: The GCR includes about 50 USAID countries

Data Quality: Comparisons between countries are difficult, since the data is based on executive perceptions.

CAS Code # 25P2

Telephone density, fixed line and mobile

Source: World Development Indicators (IT.TEL.TOTL.P3)

Definition: Sum of telephone mainlines and mobile phones per 1000 people and mobile phones per 1000 people fixed lines represent telephone mainlines connected to the public switched telephone network. Mobile phone subscribers refer to users of cellular based technology with access to the public switched telephone network.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

CAS Code #25P3

Quality of infrastructure - railroads, ports, air transport and electricity

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2004-2005, World Economic Forum. The indicators can be found in the Data Tables, Section V. General Infrastructure; 5.02, 5.03, 5.04, and 5.05 for Railroad, Port; Air Transport, and Electricity, respectively.

Definitions: Executive's perceptions of whether Executive's perceptions of whether: infrastructure in their country is 1 as underdeveloped or 7 as extensive and efficient as the world's best.

Gaps: Approximately, 40 USAID countries are missing in the GCR Executive Opinion Survey.

Data Quality: Comparisons between countries are difficult, since the data is based on executive perceptions.

CAS Code #25S1

Telephone cost, average local call

Source: World Development Indicators (IT.MLT.CLCL.CD)

Definition: Cost of local call is the cost of a three-minute, peak rate, fixed line call within the same exchange area using the subscriber's equipment (that is, not from a public phone).

Gaps: Data missing for 4 USAID countries.

CAS Code #25S2

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Expenditure in Research and Development, percent of GNI

Source: World Development Indicators; Estimated by multiplying Expenditure in Research and Development as a percent of GDP (GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS) times GDP (current LCU) (NY.GDP.MKTP.CN) and then dividing by GNI (current LCU) (NY.GNP.MKTP.CN).

Definition: Expenditures for research and development are current and capital expenditures (both public and private) on creative, systematic activity that increases the stock of knowledge. Included are fundamental and applied research and experimental development work leading to new devices, products, or processes.

Gaps: Available for approximately 50% of USAID countries

CAS Code #26P1

FDI technology transfer index

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2004-2005, World Economic Forum. The indicator can be found in the Data

Tables, Section III. Technology: Innovation and Diffusion; 3.04.

Definition: Executive's perceptions of FDI as a source of new technology for the country. Executives grade, on a scale from 1 to 7, whether foreign direct investment in their country (1) brings little new technology, or (7) is an important source of new technology.

Gaps: Approximately, 40 USAID countries are missing in the GCR Executive Opinion Survey.

Data Quality: Comparisons between countries are difficult, since the data is based on executive perceptions.

CAS Code # 26P2

Patent applications filed, residents

Source: World Development Indicators (IP.PAT.RESD) based on WIPO

Definition: Applications filed by residents with a national patent office for exclusive rights for an invention--a product or process that provides a new way of doing something or offers a new technical solution to a problem. A patent provides protection for the invention to the owner of the patent for a limited period, generally 20 years. *Gaps:* About 80% coverage

CAS Code #26P3

HEALTH

HIV prevalence rate

*Source:*UNAIDS
http://www.unaids.org/Unaids/EN/Resources/epidemiology.asp for most recent country data, World Development Indicators for group benchmark data.

Definition: Percentage of people ages 15-49 who are infected with HIV.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries

Data Quality: UNAIDS/WHO estimates are based on all available data, including surveys of pregnant women, population-based surveys such as household surveys conducted by Kenya, Mali, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as other surveillance information. UNAIDS views such information as complementary and useful in helping to estimate the number of people living with HIV in a country. HIV estimates - whether they are based on household surveys or surveys of pregnant women - need to be assessed critically as the epidemic evolves. Achieving 100% certainty about the numbers of people living with HIV globally, for example, would require repeatedly testing every person in the world for HIV—which is logistically impossible.

CAS Code # 31P1

Life expectancy at birth

Source: World Development Indicators, (SP.DYN.LE00.IN)

Definition: Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live on average if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

Data Quality: Life expectancy at birth are general estimates based on vital registration or the most recent census or survey available, extrapolations based on outdated surveys may not be reliable for monitoring changes in health status or for comparative analytical work.

CAS Code # 31P2

Maternal mortality rate

Source: UN Millennium Indicators Database, http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowId=553 based on WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA.

Definition: The number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth, per 1,000 live births.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

Data Quality: Maternal mortality ratios are generally of unknown reliability. Household surveys attempt to measure maternal mortality by asking respondents about survivorships of sisters. The estimates that are produced pertain to 12 years or so before the survey, making them unsuitable for monitoring recent changes or observing the impact of observations. Additionally, measurement of maternal mortality is subject to many types of error.

CAS Code # 31P3

Access to improved sanitation

Source: World Development Indicators, (SH.STA.ACSN)

Definition: Percentage of population with at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries

Data Quality: The coverage rates are based on service users on the facilities their households use, rather than on information service providers who may include nonfunctioning systems—therefore somewhat reliable.

CAS Code #31S1

Access to improved water source

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, (SH.H2O.SAFE.ZS)

Definition: Percentage of population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rain water collection.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries

Data Quality: Access to drinking water from an improved source does not ensure that the water is adequate or safe, as these characteristic are not tested at the time of the surveys.

CAS Code # 31S2

Births attended by skilled health personnel

Source: World Development Indicators, (SH.STA.BRTC.ZS)

Definition: Percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period, to conduct interviews on their own, and to care for newborns.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries

Data Quality: Data may not reflect improvements in maternal health because information systems are often weak, maternal deaths are underreported and rates of maternal mortality are difficult to measure.

CAS Code # 31S3

Child immunization rate

Source: World Development Indicators, estimated by adding two data series: Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months) (SH.IMM.IDPT) and Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months) (SH.IMM.MEAS)

Definition: Percentage of children under one year receiving vaccination coverage for four diseases-measles and diphtheria, pertussis (whopping cough), and tetanus (DDPT).

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

CAS Code #31S4

Prevalence of child malnutrition, weight for age

Source: World Development Indicators, (SH.STA.MALN.ZS)

Definition: Percentage of children under five whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries

CAS Code # 31S5

Public health expenditure, percent of GDP

Source: World Development Indicators, (SH.XPD.TOTL.ZS)

Definition: Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries

Data Quality: The absence of consistent national accounting systems makes it difficult for cross country comparisons—records of out of pocket expenditures are often lacking and data on spending is often not aggregated and difficult to compile.

CAS Code #31S6

EDUCATION

Net primary enrollment rate - female, male and total

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics,

http://stats.uis.unesco.org/ReportFolders/reportfolders.aspx

Definition: The proportion of the population of the official age for primary, secondary or tertiary education according to national regulations who are enrolled in primary schools. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Gaps: None

Data Quality: Enrollment ratios are a useful measure of participation in education, but they may also have significant limitations—being based in date collected during annual school surveys, which are typically conducted at the beginning of the school year, do not reflect actual rates of attendance or dropouts during the school year. And school administrators may report exaggerated enrollments as often the number of teachers paid by the government is related to the number of pupils enrolled. Net enrollment ratios provide a better indicator of a school system's efficiency, but does not measures the quality of the education provided. Net enrolment ratio is more precise than gross enrollment ratio for assessing the level of participation in primary education. If data on enrolment and population by single years of age are available, the concept can be extended to derive age-specific enrolment ratios and school life expectancy.

CAS Code # 32P1

Persistence to grade 5 - female, male, and total

Source: World Development Indicators, (SE.PRM.PRS5.FE.ZS); (SE.PRM.PRS5.MA.ZS); and (SE.PRM.PRS5.ZS).

Definition: The estimated female, male and total proportion of the population entering primary school who reach grade 5

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries

CAS Code # 32P2

Youth literacy rate

Source: World Development Indicators, SE.ADT.1524.LT.ZS)

Definition: The percent of people ages 15-24 who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Gaps: Available for about half of USAID countries.

Data Quality: Statistics are out of date 2-3 years.

CAS Code #32P3

Expenditure on primary education, percent GDP

Source: Millennium Challenge Corporation
http://www.mca.gov/countries/rankings/index.shtml

Definition: Total expenditures on education by all levels of government.

Gaps: Available for about 70% of USAID countries.

Data Quality: The MCC obtains the data from national sources via US embassies, because the figures are not readily available from standard international statistical resources.

CAS Code #32S1

Educational expenditure per student, percentage GDP per capita -Primary, Secondary and Tertiary

Source: World Development Indicators, (SE.XPD.PRIM.PC.ZS); (SE.XPD.SECO.PC.ZS); (SE.XPD.TERT.PC.ZS)

Definition: Public expenditure per student (primary, secondary or tertiary) is the public current spending on education divided by the total number of students by level, as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries

Data Quality: For a variety of reasons, education statistics generally fail to provide a complete and accurate picture of a country's education system and should be interpreted with caution. Statistics are out of date by two or three years. The data on education spending in the table refer solely to public spending—government spending on public spending generally excludes spending by religious schools, and spending by religious schools, which play a significant role in many developing countries. Data for some countries and for some years refer to spending by the ministry of education only.

CAS Code # 32S2

Pupil-teacher ratio, primary school

Source: World Development Indicators; SE.PRM.ENRL.TC.ZS)

Definition: Primary school pupil-teacher ratio is the number of pupils enrolled in primary school divided by the number of primary school teachers (regardless of their teaching assignment).

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries

Data Quality: The comparability of pupil-teacher ratios across countries is affected by the definition of teachers, by whether teachers are assigned non-teaching duties, and by differences in class size by grade and in the number of hours taught. The indicator does not take into account differences in teachers' academic qualifications, pedagogical training, professional experience and status, teaching methods, teaching materials and variations in classroom conditions -- all factors that could also affect the quality of teaching/learning and pupil performance.

CAS Code # 32S3

EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE

Labor force participation rate – total, male, female

Source: Derived from World Development Indicators. For the female labor force participation rate: Population ages 15-64, female (SP.POP.1564.FE.IN) as a percentage of the female labor force -- which is calculated by multiplying Labor force, female (% of total labor force) (SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS), in ratio terms, by labor force, total (SL.TLF.TOTL.IN). For the male labor force participation rate: Population ages 15-64, male (SP.POP.1564.MA.IN) as a percentage of the male labor force -- which is labor force, total (SL.TLF.TOTL.IN) minus female labor force, as derived above. For the total labor force participation rate: Population ages 15-64, total (SP.POP.1564.TO) as a percentage of Labor force, total (SL.TLF.TOTL.IN).

Definition: The percentage of the working age population that is in the labor force. The labor force comprises people who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries

CAS Code #33P1

Rigidity of employment index

Source: World Bank, Doing Business in 2005. The Index can be found under the Hiring and Firing Category,

http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness/ExploreTopics/HiringFiringWorkers/CompareAll.aspx

Definition: A measure of labor market rigidity index constructed as the average of the Difficulty of Hiring Index, Rigidity of Hours Index and a Difficulty of firing Index.

Gaps: Unavailable for about 10 USAID countries

Data Quality: Sub-inidces are compiled by the World Bank from survey responses by in-country specialists.

CAS Code # 33P2

Size and growth of the labor force

Source: World Bank Development Indicators; (SL.TLF.TOTL.IN); and annual percentage change.

Definition: Magnitude of the labor supply, and annual percent change. Labor force comprises people who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. While national practices vary in the treatment of such groups as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, in general the labor force includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector.

Gaps: Available for most USAID countries.

CAS Code #33P3

Unemployment rate

Source: World Development Indicators, (SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS)

Definition: Percentage of labor force that is currently unemployed

Gaps: Gaps in data in 26 USAID countries.

Data Quality: Technical details are country specific- making international comparisons impossible.

CAS Code # 33P4

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture value added per worker

Source: World Development Indicators (EA.PRD.AGRI.KD) derived from World Bank national accounts files and Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Definition: Agriculture value added per worker is a measure of agricultural productivity. Value added in agriculture measures the output of the agricultural sector (ISIC divisions 1-5) less the value of intermediate inputs. Agriculture comprises value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars.

Gaps: Measure available for most USAID countries

CAS Code # 34P1

Cereal yield

Source: World Development Indicators (EA.PRD.AGRI.KD) based on Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Production Yearbook and data files.

Definition: Cereal yield, measured as kilograms per hectare of harvested land, includes wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded.

Gaps: Most USAID countries covered

Data Quality: Data on cereal yield may be affected by a variety of reporting and timing differences. The FAO allocates production data to the calendar year in which the bulk of the harvest took place. But most of a crop harvested near the end of a year will be used in the following year. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage, and those used for grazing, are generally excluded. But millet and sorghum, which are grown as feed for livestock and poultry in Europe and North America, are used as food in Africa, Asia, and countries of the former Soviet Union. So some cereal crops are excluded from the data for some countries and included elsewhere, depending on their use.

CAS Code # 34P2

Growth in agricultural value added

Source: IMF Article IV Reviews for latest country data www.imf.org/external/np/sec/aiv/index.htm; World Development Indicators for benchmarking data(NV.AGR.TOTL.KD.ZG)

Definition: Annual growth rate for agricultural value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Gaps: None

CAS Code # 34P3

Agricultural policy costs index

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2004-2005, World Economic Forum. The indicator can be found in the Data Tables, Section II. Macroeconomic Environment; 2.20.

Definition: Executive's perceptions of whether the cost of agricultural policy in a given country is 1= excessively burdensome or 7= balances all economic agents' interests.

Gaps: Approximately, 50 USAID countries are covered in the GCR Executives Opinion Survey.

Data Quality: Comparisons between countries are difficult, since the data is based on executive perceptions.

CAS Code # 34S1

Crop production index

Source: World Development Indicators (AG.PRD.CROP.XD) based on FAO

Definition: Crop production index shows agricultural production for each year relative to the base period 1989-91. It includes all crops except fodder crops.

Gaps: Most USAID countries covered

Data Quality: Regional and income group aggregates for the FAO's production indexes are calculated from the underlying values in international dollars, normalized to the base period 1989-91. The FAO obtains data from official and semiofficial reports of crop yields, area under production, and livestock numbers. If data are not available, the FAO makes estimates. The FAO's indexes may differ from other sources because of differences in coverage, weights, concepts, time periods, calculation methods, and use of international prices. To ease cross-country comparisons, the FAO uses international commodity prices to value production. These prices, expressed in international dollars (equivalent in purchasing power to the U.S. dollar), are derived using a Geary-Khamis formula applied to agricultural outputs. This method assigns a single price to each commodity so that, for example, one metric ton of wheat has the same price regardless of where it was produced. The use of international prices eliminates fluctuations in the value of output due to transitory movements of nominal exchange rates unrelated to the purchasing power of the domestic currency.

Gaps: None

CAS Code # 34S2

Livestock Production index

Source: World Development Indicators (AG.PRD.LVSK.XD) based on FAO

Definition: Livestock production index shows livestock production for each year relative to the base period 1989-91. It includes meat and milk from all sources, dairy products such as cheese, and eggs, honey, raw silk, wool, and hides and skins.

Gaps: Most USAID countries covered.

Data Quality: See comments on Crop Production Index

CAS Code # 34S3